THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH AVENUE.

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... Editor.
E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

All Pain.

From a common headache to acute suffering, is relieved by Brandreth's Pills. Price of Pills and Pamphlet, 25 cents.

A Source of Comfort.

The attention of country merchants and the public generally is called to the fact that in buying the largest and most attractive stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Whips, Brushes, &c., &c., at a number of certain of the principal cities of the country, they are not only enabled to purchase more cheaply, but are also enabled to select from the latest styles in market and secure the most desirable goods. Keep this in mind and examine our stock before buying, at corner Market and the Diamond.

WM. COOPER & SON.

Grocery Specials.

Save money shortly due by purchasing their groceries at Mc Kenna & Robertson's offering store, corner Wood street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is almost time the darling treaty for the Pacific Railroad was completed in the interests of the Pittsburgh Railroad Company, instead of promoting the early construction of a road under the Interstate Commerce Act, as contrived by the Pittsburgh monopolists.

Well-informed parties say the difficulties between the workmen on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad company are being satisfactorily adjusted, and that the strikers on those lines are rapidly paying off their claims on Mr. Roys' terms. The latest news from Crestline is that the Fort Wayne company's organization on the main lines of seven per cent. interest, the workmen to pay the other three per cent. in stock, which will probably, if history be any guide, be worth about as much as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago stock is at the present time.

A delegation of Kansas citizens are on their way to Washington to remonstrate with the Government against the location of the Southern Branch of the Pacific Railroad, which is now in progress of construction, by commissioner Taylor with the Osage Indians of Kansas, by which eight hundred thousand acres of land were asked to-day by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to be granted to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, in consideration of the company agreeing to construct the road. The Kansas delegation are opposed to the measure, and protest against their donation to be granted.

It appears that action from Washington were sent to the superintendent of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, directing him to grant passes to Albany to all persons desiring to be present at the inauguration of Governor Hoffman, and that the order was given to the conductors of the regular trains. Between Saturday night and Monday morning the railroad lured back to Albany one hundred and seventy-five persons who had been passing Sunday in Berlin's hands.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Senator Sumner took place in Washington on Friday, and were very impressive. The procession was over two miles long. Thousands of people lined the streets during its passage. Rev. Dr. Hatfield delivered the funeral oration in front of the House No. 5.

Arizona advices are to February 20th. The Navajo Indians were still committing depredations in the neighborhood of Camp Grant, killed eight savages, and captured six. The Apaches ambushed a party of whites near Camanea, killed two men and one woman, and carried off a number of animals. They also murdered a man named Scott near Tubac on the 15th of February. A delegation of Apaches are expected in Santa Fe soon. Additional troops are asked for. Supplies are expected to be transported in the spring by the Colorado steamboats and by ox trains from Albuquerque. Indications are promising more attention to their fortress.

Henry S. Allen was arrested in New York Saturday for an alleged forgery of a check for $50, and a bail bond for a forged check for $10, and a man named Wm. H. Chambers for defrauding numerous customers by means of forged orders for goods. Both were held in $1,000 bail.

The New York Assembly Committee to examine the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company and the various railroads leased by that company, in connection with the Erie Railway, met for the first time on Saturday. The former took no testimony. The second day's session, which was the first with witnesses present, was held with closed doors.

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VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1869. NO. 159.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE CABINET QUESTION.

A. T. Stewart Has Not Declined.

Mr. Stewart Makes a Proposition—Reuben Beckwell, Wells and Grinnell Spoken of for Treasurer—Reuben Beckwell and Wilson Frederick Cabinet Appointments, Which They Declined—Senate Sergeant-at-Arms — Office-Seeking Reputations Not Safe—The House Committees.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1869.

The Treasury-ship Difficulty.

The Cabinet question, in its various and complicated phases, is still the uppermost theme of conversation in political circles, and the city has been greatly excited all day by wild rumors and stories of a sensational character. It was difficult in the correspondence last night that efforts were making to settle the question that had arisen about the Treasury department, and that Mr. Stewart might possibly solve the difficulty by declining the appointment tendered him by the President. The offers to which allusion was made, contained full assurances that Mr. Stewart would not lose by the morning. A visit to the neighborhood of the President's house at half-past ten last evening showed a throng converged in front of the residence, and it was not to the White House this forenoon two or three more gentlemen were on hand to give their advice. It is ascertained that when the President selected and nominated Mr. Stewart he was not aware of the existence of the act of 1789, to which attention has been called, and the desire in conferring the appointment was to confer a favor upon the distinguished merchant. He preserves his usual equanimity, and has not been caught by the whirlwind of the hour any more than the President himself appears to be.

It is due to Mr. Stewart to say also that he has throughout been in full accord with the President, and it has been distinctly understood that he had no desire or ambition to enter the Cabinet, but that he was induced to do so at the request of the President, and in the belief that he could be of service to the country. It is not apprehended that the act of 1789, to which attention has been called, and the desire to confirm the appointment will be a good one, although he had declined the Interior Department, he might be induced to accept the Treasury. If Mr. Stewart should decline, Reuben Beckwell, of Albany, and Grinnell, of New York, would be the attorney consulting, would give two Cabinet positions to Massachusetts and none to New York, it was thought by some that Judge Hoar will decline. Special Commissioner Wells would make an excellent Secretary, and the gentlemen has been strongly recommended to the President by others in whom confidence is reposed. There is authority for saying that he fully appreciates the responsibilities of the position, and would be quite reluctant to accept the place if it were insufficient. Others of the gentlemen mentioned in connection with the Treasury are Wilson, Boutwell's appointment if Stewart's withdrawal is accepted, but no one has the least authority for saying what the President's intentions are in relation to the matter. Much self interest is strong against both Wells and Grinnell, and some of the prominent supporters of that interest were up at the White House last night, and were urging with the President this afternoon. There is considerable talk in favor of Hon. John S. Gallwright, but as he as can be ascertained it is not yet made much impression on the President's mind.

Senate, Beckwell and Wilson.

The fact has been made known to-day, with the consent of President Grant, that the Hon. Simon Boliver Buckner, of Iowa, was offered Cabinet positions and declined them. Mr. Wilson was strongly urged by Gen. Grant to accept a place, and he was given choice of several positions, finally spoken of Mr. Wilson in the warmest terms, and declared that from the first he had him in view for a Cabinet position.

Ignorance of the Law.

From Administration circles it would not know of the existence of the law which makes Mr. Stewart ineligible. When the question was sprung, Mr. Evarts declared to an ex-member of Congress that there was no such law, and urged him to the way of Mr. Stewart taking the office.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

Gen. C. C. Wadsworth, of Ohio, will be pressed before a Senate caucus on Tuesday for the position of Sergeant-at-Arms. He was one of the most brilliant officers in Sherman's army, and has since the war been Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary.

Reputation Shoot After Office.

A large delegation of Kentuckians called on the President to-day to advise him in regard to filling the civil offices in that State. The delegation was made up of two parties, one representing the soldiers and the other the citizens. The former asked for the appointment of General O. H. Thomas to go up with them, and the latter took Col. McKee, Gen. Thomas was led to believe that the call was one of congratulation simply, but when they reached the ante-room and various papers began to be produced from numerous pockets, Gen. Thomas got up and left. On learning the cause of the party and the intention of their presence, the President thanked him for the offer thus made to withdraw, but did not influence them or in any time since a purpose to accept his services in the position named. The President was made to appear by some persons as ignorant, by others as ingratiable, and by still others as evincing good liberality and a disposition to be led or misled by any one in the field for which he has been selected by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate. What the President himself thinks of it, he has not yet said, which will soon admit by the programme. Hence at an early period this morning it was confidently asserted that Messrs. Stewart and Rose had both declined, and that tomorrow Boutwell and Twombly or Hoar would be announced as the Cabinet nominees, and this story, with variations, has been afloat all day long for the excitement of the city and gratuity of the country.

The only fact of all of these rumors is that Mr. Stewart himself has said to the President, as well as to others, that he will not stand in the way of any arrangement that seems best, and that the President's position is one of extreme delicacy and embarrassment. Senator Sherman and Senator Trumbull, the earliest Stewart nor Rose have declined, and so, of course, no one else has been appointed. Two facts exist which unquestionably seem to have controlled the action of the President in a quite desirous to bring Mr. Stewart's abilities and experience into the Treasury, and that Mr. Boutwell expressed himself unwilling to accept the Attorney Generalship. The President had strong faith in Stewart at the first, and this has been confirmed by the manner in which, since his nomination, he has conducted himself upon the nomination. He is still of the opinion that Mr. Stewart is the best man at his command for the place, but an examination of the matter has convinced him that he will have to yield to the views which suggests the New York merchant can qualify and there are indications that he may say so in a message to the Senate to-morrow. It is said that though he has already said as personally to several Senators. It was thought last night that he might take action to-day, but being engaged with the Cabinet and the Senate, and he would appear, as expected, Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury.

The Herald publishes the following: Washington despatch: "Late last night Secretary Stewart determined to withdraw, and Postmaster Creswell and Reuben Beckwell, well and offered him the Treasury department, and he accepted it. Judge Hoar will act, therefore, as Attorney General."

Appointments Confirmed.

The appointments for positions under government connected with the Treasury office are rapidly overwhelming. In all cases it may be stated they must be made to the Cabinet officer in charge of the Department in which the office is to be filled. The President has no time to attend to such applications and they have been referred through the head of the Department to the proper officer.

New Secretaryship of the White House.

The President will appoint a private secretary to-morrow, and after the Cabinet meeting this forenoon, Mr. Horace Porter, aid-de-camp to General Grant, was called into the White House and remained with the President for some time. Mr. Porter is a young man of fine address and good abilities, and is a favorite with the President. He is spending part of the evening with the Executive, and will be present at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

Assistant Postmaster General Creswell.

Who went over to Baltimore on Saturday, was engaged with private matters there to-day, but will be here and at his official duties to-morrow.

The White House

Was opened to the public to-day for the first time since the inauguration. A great crowd of office-seekers were on hand early in the early hour, but none of them saw the President. He was engaged with members of his Cabinet, the oldest high officials in various departments, Persons who had particular business were received by General Dent, and told that the President had no time to-day and would have none for many weeks for anything but official business. A large number of applications for office were left by papers for office saw General Babcock, who took their documents and filed them away to send to the proper Departments. Applicants for office will soon learn that they are unpopular and such positions will soon learn that they needn't trouble themselves to go to the White House, as all these minor appointments are to be through the heads of Departments. The entire force of police and servants on duty there last week, except the steward, have been removed, and no visitor can fail to notice the improvement in the situation.

The New Cabinet

Will hold its first formal meeting to-morrow, with all its members present, probably, but Attorney General Hoar. The intention is to have the meeting at the usual hour and the important foreign missions, and unless something occurs that cannot now be foreseen by the President, nominations will be made to the Senate for the filling of several of these places. It is not yet certain whether Mr. Washburne's nomination to Paris will be sent in then or put over until Monday next. It is said that the important questions of great importance are under consideration before the Cabinet, and that the President is firm in the capital. The opposition accuse the President and Cabinet of corruption, and say they declare is increasing daily. They report that Lerdo de Tejada is buying up extensive and valuable property which will be confiscated, and is sending large sums of money to the United States. They also assert that Tejada is unfriendly to Romero, and is trying to have him dismissed from the Cabinet; that the influence of the Lerdo party is now in the ascendant, and that the other ministers take the part of Romero. General Palacios has published a letter on the condition of the country, which has given rise to much excitement. He considers the administration of Juarez a failure, and that of the present. The Two Republics, a journal published at the capital, manfully defends Juarez and his cabinet, and replies with courage and vigor to the fierce attacks made on the United States by the Mexican journals.

Sad Case of Desertion and Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WARSAW, IND., March 8, 1869.

A woman named Dempsey, *alias* Turner, committed suicide here last night by taking strychnine. She had been deserted by her husband in the east, a man by the name of Joseph E. Dempsey *alias* Jones. Her husband had deserted her, and came west with a woman of bad character, some time since his wife came west and joined him and his paramour at this place, where they have lived anything but a peaceful life, until her death last night. She leaves a young child. Her relatives in New York are said to move in respectable circles.

It is related that Mr. Thomas Nast, the artist, drew a sketch of Gen. Grant letting seven cats out of a bag in the presence of a curious and gaping crowd, but the faces of the cats were a blank. This sketch he sent to Gen. Grant with the request that he would finish the picture, but he did not comply, but it is stated that he made a very ingenious and apt comparison of the seven cats to those of the man of St. Ives in the nursery ballad so puzzling to the infantile mind.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Report of the Pope's Death False.

Barracks at Madrid Burned—Reduction of British Naval Estimates—Freedom of the Press in Spain, &c., &c.

The Pope Not Dead.

ROME, March 8.—The reported death of the Pope is false.

Barracks Burned.

MADRID, March 8.—The government barracks were partially burned here yesterday by incendiaries.

Naval Estimates Reduced.

LONDON, March 8.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Childers, first Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the Government would be able to reduce the naval estimates by a million pounds.

Free Press in Spain.

MADRID, March 8.—All the session of the Cortes to-day, Gens. Serrano and Prim both said they were in favor of granting parties to all persons condemned for violation of the laws regulating the public press.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 8.—The steamer Bremen, from New York, has arrived.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 8.—Bourse quiet; rentes 71 francs 20 centimes.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 8, Evening.—Consols for money 93 3-4; for account 93 7-8. The market is quiet at 5 per cent. discount.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, March 8.—Sugar quiet at 36s. 6d. Tallow 43s. 9d. Linseed oil 32s. 6d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, March 8.—Petroleum quiet at 50 francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, March 8.—Cotton active; spot 142 francs; afloat 141 francs.

HAVRE, March 8, Evening.—Cotton closed easier but not quotably lower.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, March 8.—Bonds 87.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12d.; middling Orleans 12 1-16d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 30s. 3d. Peas 42s. 6d. Pork 97s. 6d. Bacon 58s. Lard 70s. Cheese 70s. Rosin 10s.

Flour quiet 12s. 6d. Tallow 43s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 8, Evening.—Breadstuffs declined 3d. Provisions closed at 1s. 6d. lower. Cotton closed at 1s. 6d. lower.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The Senate Standing Committees

Equal Rights in the District—Chaplain of the Senate Elected—Bill to Prevent Secret Sales of Gold—Amendment of National Currency Law, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1869.

SENATE.

Messrs. HOWE and CAMERON denied making any improper attributed to them relative to Mr. Hayes' election.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of gold except for coin. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A joint resolution requiring parties asking relief from political disabilities to make application to the President, and setting forth the grounds for their application, was laid on the table.

A bill for appropriatory to the national currency act was referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill for the better protection of the lives of passengers on steamboats was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill granting an annual pension of $5,000 to Mrs. Gen. Thomas was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The following standing committees were announced:

Foreign Relations—Sumner, Chairman; Fessenden, Grimes, Morton, Howard, Patterson and Conkling.

Finance—Chandler, Chairman; Corbett, Fessing, Spencer, Conkling, Buckingham, Tipton.

Commerce—Sherman, Chairman; Williams, Cattell, Morrill, Warner, Fenton, Harlan, Howe, Ramsey, Pomeroy, Stockton, Yates, Robertson, Rosseau, McDonald.

Agriculture—Edmunds, Chairman; Robertson, Tipton, Ferry, Sawyer, Kellogg, Hayard.

Military Affairs—Wilson, Chairman; Rice, Cragin, Morton, Thayer, Abbott, Pomeroy.

Naval Affairs—Grimes, Chairman; Anthony, Chandler, Howe, Cameron, Stewart.

Public Lands—Pomeroy, Chairman; Wilkinson, Tipton, Osborn, Warner, Sprague, Casserly.

Private Land Claims—Williams, Chairman; Ferry, Sawyer, Kellogg, Hayard.

Indian Affairs—Harlan, Chairman; Rose, Corbett, Thayer, Buckingham, Pool, Davis.

Pacific Railroads—Conkling, Chairman; Howe, Cragin, Wilkinson, Tipton, Osborn, Sawyer, Casserly, Cameron.

Claims—Howe, Chairman; Wiley, Scott, Sprague, Robertson, Pratt, Davis.

Patents—Howard, Chairman; Sherman, Ramsey, Spencer, Rice, Harris, Pratt, Hamlin.

Private—Wiley, Chairman; Ferry, Carpenter, Osborn, Norton.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Morrill, Chairman; Pratt, Ferry, Cole, Stockton, Yates, Rosseau, Hamlin, Conkling, Casserly, Mc-Donald, Schurz, Howard, Boreman, McCreery.

Public Buildings—Howard, Chairman; Sherman, Ramsey, Stewart, Wilson, Harlan, Morrill, Anthony, Yates, Ross, Salisbury.

On Revision of the Laws of the United States—Trumbull, Chairman; Carpenter, Pool, Davis.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Hamlin, Chairman; Nye, Norton, Casserly.

Library—Cattell, Chairman; Howe and Fessenden.

Printing Bills—Thayer, Chairman; Patterson and Abbott.

Revolutionary Claims—Ross, Chairman; Buckingham and Morrill.

Mississippi River Improvements—Rice, Chairman; Morrill, Pomeroy, Sawyer, Cattell.

Enrolled Bills—Sprague, Chairman; Corbett, Wilson and Rosseau.

Territories—Nye, Chairman; Morrill, Pomeroy, Sawyer, Cattell.

The Senate was ordered to examine all applications for relief from political disabilities, and report them to the Senate.

Mr. MORTON introduced a joint resolution to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred in the suppression of the late insurrection in the State of Kentucky, and for the payment of the same out of the proceeds of the direct tax. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred in the suppression of the late insurrection in the State of Kentucky, and for the payment of the same out of the proceeds of the direct tax. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1869.

GEN. COX has accepted the appointment as Secretary of the Interior and proceeded to Washington. He had not the slightest idea that President GRANT ever entertained such a purpose. The first intimation being the announcement in the papers that his name had been sent to the Senate.

WENDELL PHILLIPS in a letter Saturday evening last said he was far from despairing because GRANT had not called to his Cabinet "the great minds of the country." He said we have not enough of the great men there, and thanked God we had got rid of the whole of them.

MR. SEWARD, according to rumor, is likely to get the English Mission, although he is not an applicant for it. As to the other missions, very little is said, nevertheless, it is easy to believe that the President will change some of them as soon as he can get at them. There is an immediate necessity for putting a speedy end to Ex-Governor JOHNSON'S scandalizing career.

THE belief appears to be entertained by those who hold near relations to Mr. WASHBURNE, that he will not long continue as the Department of State, the noble state of his health being a sufficient reason. It is not improbable that his early resignation was expected by General GRANT, and that the appointment preceded mainly from a desire to accord the highest possible acknowledgment of his sense of personal gratitude and confidence, as well as a willingness recognition of Mr. WASHBURNE'S eminent public services. The belief appears to be quite general that the new Secretary will be compelled to seek a home, and that a foreign mission will be given him.

MR. SEWARD, in view of the disabling act of 1798, has placed his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury in the hands of the President, who, it is believed, will appoint Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, to that position. Such a change will make the original expectation of the public, if not the first wish of General GRANT concerning the Treasury. It would involve a change in the Attorney Generalship, and it is said that Judge HOAR has placed his resignation in the President's hands. Should Mr. HOOPER—should he be appointed—will bring to the position familiarity with the public service, especially the economy and finances, obtained during many years of Congressional life, a very high order of ability and perfect integrity of character.

THE efforts of English diplomats to disguise the truth in discussing the Alabama question are not satisfactorily to the English press. The *Pall Mall Gazette* admits that the rejection of the Alabama treaty is a serious matter for Great Britain. Although it expresses the belief that there is no probability that it will lead to hostilities, it thinks that in the event of England becoming involved in a war, "it would not be necessary for the United States to take any active part in such a contest. She would simply have to sit still and make the most of occasion of our efforts to detain Confederate cruisers in order to make an effort at all to prevent her ever again from taking a similar line. The passive assistance which the United States might thus give to the enemy of England, must be reckoned as an appreciable addition to the difficulties we shall have to face the next time we are compelled to go to war." The language employed here expresses the truth more nearly than anything we remember having seen in an English journal. It is evident that the editor of the *Gazette* did not attend all the banquets given to the great Dixon out, or if he did he made great allowances on the occasion.

GOOD STOCKED.

A party including prominent men of California, New York and other Eastern States, furnish the public with an account of their ideas on the route from California which cannot fail to attract public attention. Simultaneously with the publication of their statement, Western affairs acquaint us with the fact that owing to continued snow storms, the road has been blocked for a distance of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty miles. The dispatches mentioned are not calculated to promote the speedy development of the traffic which has been predicted for the American trans-continental railway. It seems that this condition of affairs could easily have been avoided by locating the road elsewhere than directly on the snow line, where we are told that drifts fifty and seventy feet in depth are not uncommon. It would have been better, perhaps, had we moved with less haste in the matter of constructing a single track where it is liable to be blocked two and three months at a time.

We do not doubt the feasibility of carrying out the original idea of constructing and operating the Pacific road. At the same time it is apparent that we have been guilty of a serious blunder. If it is true that a line on the fifth latitude could be operated every day in the year, the money expended by the Government cannot be considered a dead loss. Two trains can do no harm, and may in the end prove more commercial than the single one first contemplated. Certainly we cannot pause in the matter now that we have resolved to carry out the project. The road *must* be operated and we hope successfully. But before we expend any more money on the enterprise, it would be wisdom to see that we are right.

CLIQUE RULE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The *Nation* says Pennsylvania, in a political sense, is the most corrupt State in the Union, and thinks President GRANT will find it a difficult thing to steer clear of the cliques and rings so as to approach anywhere near to the line laid down for his guide. It is undoubtedly true that our State enjoys the advantage or disadvantage of cliques to an extraordinary degree. It is something to know that GRANT understands this, and realizes that months ago the offices were parcelled out so as to put up one clique and their followers and put down another and their followers. The people rely on him to break up this sort of thing, and nothing will do it so effectually as steering clear of cliques and rings entirely, and selecting for the offices sound and capable Republicans outside of the combinations that are striving to secure the offices as political rewards, the special favors or particular persons for the services assigned to them in the allotment being about the last thing thought of. The insolence of mailing "slates," otherwise appointing the offices, has been going on for some time. President GRANT has come and his Cabinet are expected to ratify at sight. But we hope and believe they will do nothing of the kind. *It is the act of thing that has robbed the Treasury of Two Hundred Millions of the Internal Revenue annually for the last three years*, and if perpetuated will defeat the policy foreshadowed in the Inaugural. We feel certain that our new President is fully determined to break up this system, and we venture to tell him that so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the only way to do it is to adopt the same course in filling the offices here, high to low, that he followed in selecting his Cabinet. *Let him spend every day that is required to do so*, and take time to find good and true men for the offices, outside of these combinations. A revenue officer, who is at the same time the leader or instrument of a clique, has plenty of chances to be blind to evasions and deliberate collusions, and too frequently is blind, because to be sharp-sighted would injure the party or discredit some influential leader whose friendship may be retained. We have many instances it is to be feared, of a clique saved from injury at the expense of the public treasury, at one time but we do know that not less than two hundred millions of dollars in sums of a million in this and kindred ways.

The people are expecting to see President GRANT confront this sort of thing, and brush it. It is for this reason that they applaud so warmly the Independent course he has pursued in selecting his Cabinet. They want to see him break every slate and all the offices with true Republicans, whose sole object will be to collect every dollar due to the Government, and will permit not a dollar to be stolen. To do this there will be no occasion for going outside of the Republican party. Heretofore, to a great extent, the better men of the party have been excluded from official examination by the cliques. In fact in Pennsylvania, it has been reduced to such a system that none but the faithful have had the shadow of a chance. The favor of a few leaders has been absolutely essential to entitle a man to obtain even the smallest office, and the whole system has been so corrupting that those who should hold the offices as a general thing have felt constrained to stand back.

Now the means of the Republicans of Pennsylvania—and we presume this is measurably true in other States—are looking to President GRANT to emancipate them and the public service from this tyranny and corruption of cliques. Its influence in every respect is pernicious. It corrupts politics and morals alike. In Pennsylvania it has inaugurated a race of small men for the public service. It has kept good men from participating, and repressed the ardor of thousands who otherwise would be recognized for their influence and good character to the State.

A FAITHFUL COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

The national collection of the revenue is one of the Presidential aims. Though the incapacity or corruption of persons officials, it has been estimated that from one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars are lost yearly. We have seen a calculation which demonstrated that the faithful collection of the revenue would wipe out the national debt in twenty years at the longest. The enthusiasm of the people is that as a general thing the law is not enforced as it should, and probably will be so until that Judge Hoar has placed his resignation in the President's hands. Should Mr. HOAR—should he be appointed—will bring to the position familiarity with the public service, especially the economy and finances, obtained during many years of Congressional life, a very high order of ability and perfect integrity of character.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Whipple File Company, of Boston, has all but yielded to short necessity and gone into bankruptcy. The career of this company has been marked by many and severe difficulties, which it has struggled manfully, but in vain, to overcome.

There is much truth in the following recent "thank of wisdom" from *Punch*, who says: "If you are a wise man you will tread the world as the moon treads it. Shine if only one side of yourself, seldom show yourself too much at a time, and let what you show be calm, cool and polished. But look at every side of the world."

An old darkey at Charleston, who was imported from Africa some sixty years ago, says that he remembers being brought over in a slave vessel. "I was born in Africa," he says, "I doesn't know just how old I is, but me nebber be right almost on for a hundred. I'se old and lame, and gets a little 'em on what good people gives me. I loves de Lord, and will soon go to de land my home. Dem poor Cesar has no more land dan de sun of Eighteenhundred millions all de time and we sing to glory of de Lamb. Yah, yah, I hasn't any to go home."

Now that the Cuban revolution is raising the price of sugar, the New Englanders are turning their attention to the product of the maple trees, and the papers are urging the farmers to so work sugar as possible, and to make a more article than they ordinarily do. The sugar season is at hand.

The Hon. J. D. Baldwin, of the Worcester Spy, who retired to private life with the expiration of the 40th Congress, of which he was a member, is one of the most scholarly of public men, and a model editor. He will soon publish through the Harpers and a London firm, a book, entitled "Pre-Historic Nations; or, Inquiries concerning some of the Great People and Civilizations of Antiquity, and their probable relation to the still older civilization of the Ethiopians or Cushites of Arabia." The book maintains that civilization is much older than the world has been accustomed to think.

The *Nation*, a Government organ in Cuba, says that the "Government will take no note of letting considered cruel, if the end is can secure a country united and faithful. The descendants of ingathrifters and brutal soldiers never did mind "being considered cruel," but in this case they have some neighbors who only need a little more imagination to become dangerous.

Strike in the place where the traveler either gains or loses one day in the week. A person going eastwardly around the world, gains the day which he lost by one who goes to the west, and strike in the point at which the two reckonings meet. The Hindoos who have journeyed toward it eastward through Siberia celebrate their accustomed Sabbath, while the Californians, who have reached it by a westerly journey across America, finds the shops shut and business suspended on his Saturday.

The four mills of Philadelphia turn out weekly an amount of flour equal to twenty thousand barrels. The city consumes nationally a million of barrels.

The Removal of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Wires.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH DISTRICT, PITTSBURGH, March 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of this date you publish a letter from the Treasurer of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, of the statements made by the Secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in relation to the removal of the wires of that company from the poles owned by the Western Union Telegraph company along the Pennsylvania Railroad, and do not desire to make the matter the occasion of a long communication, but think that this was a "high handed proceeding" on the part of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as the facts in the case are simply these. The poles in question, from which the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company's wires were removed, are owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which can be proven by at least three witnesses who purchased and erected them. The removal of the wires was charged in completing the evidence establishing the ownership of the poles, and I am not in waiting for the first of March. The Western Union Company simply asserted the right as owner of the poles, and was sustained by that Company upon which the Court issued restraining the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company from replacing the wires. The wires of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company's were placed on the poles of the Western Union Company's poles in the city of Philadelphia, under similar circumstances, some time since.

As to the statement that the Keystone, or Pennsylvania Telegraph Company, "has been on common to complete their lines to the seaboard, placed their wires on six hundred of the poles of the Western Union Company," the Pennsylvania line and connected to connect with the Western Union Company's poles in the city of Philadelphia, since the consolidation, some time since.

That the Pennsylvania Company did place the wires on the Western Union poles is true, but I am informed by Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Company, that he did so with the knowledge or consent of the latter company, and would include indemnity for the removal thereof, which will be enforced, I know.

In the "scramble" set in influence Pan Pacific, and Atlantic Telegraph Company, the Western Union Company, in the interest of which legislative principles are most inimical to the rights and the confidence with facts and security, and induce them to employ their energies and wealth in promoting labor under whatsoever form. Her action on internal and moderate tariffs, written in 1865, by the manufacturing or consuming for Good Britain, is a day of cause. In all the events in Scotland, and the subsequent freedom of India proclaimed, Cobden's action on capital punishment was a cause in advance of anything heretofore sought in Europe. The modern Italian to whose name made up those Saxons, Scotland, Germany. In some respects, however, the last name on the list should be placed first. While fairly was languishing over the existence of Satanas in the beginning of February, Cobden died suddenly, and without suffering. In losing Cobden, Italy has lost one of her truest counsellors and teachers.

Singular Suit to be Tried in English Court—The Executors of a Religious Life Prosecuted.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* relates a singular case of importance from an English contract. A Mr. Bennett, an Irish lady, was left by the will of Colonel of Liverpool, who died in 1865, a handsome legacy, on condition that she should continue to be a member of the Church of England, and should not attend nonconformity religious, says he will still and "has no objections to be seen going to church." All that now remains to be done is to bring the matter before the Court of Chancery, which will decide whether the lady has forfeited her legacy by her change of religion.

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CATTARIN.

Bale has lost its customer one of her oldest customers, political economy and protectionists. In his youth he was something of a smiter, too. In 1838 he commanded a company through the glorious five days fight against Rebellion's London. His greatest humorous and economical works contain information and counsel applicable to all humanity. Although a lover of tolerance, he defended the rights of all people irrespective of their religious opinions. His knowledge of agriculture was rare and varied. He predicted the ruin of the potato crop in Ireland in 1846, and, afterwards Lord Ellington sent to Italy a series of questions touching agricultural matters, which were answered by Bale. Many valuable suggestions, which he thought might be introduced into Ireland, Canterbury was, by the Scientific Institute of Milan, requested to answer, which he did in five letters, showing the farmers system of irrigation, drainage, and cultivation. He particularly insisted strongly that the more important for Ireland, India, and British the production in general, than special manufactures, and the introduction of such agricultural principles as could inspire the confidence with facts and security, and induce them to employ their energies and wealth in promoting labor under whatsoever form. His action on internal and moderate India, written in 1865, by the manufacturing or consuming for Good Britain, is a day of cause. In all the events in Scotland, and the subsequent freedom of India proclaimed, Cobden's action on capital punishment was a cause in advance of anything heretofore sought in Europe. The modern Italian to whose name made up those Saxons, Scotland, Germany. In some respects, however, the last name on the list should be placed first. While fairly was languishing over the existence of Satanas in the beginning of February, Cobden died suddenly, and without suffering. In losing Cobden, Italy has lost one of her truest counsellors and teachers.

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CATTARIN.

Bale has lost its customer one of her oldest customers, political economy and protectionists. In his youth he was something of a smiter, too. In 1838 he commanded a company through the glorious five days fight against Rebellion's London. His greatest humorous and economical works contain information and counsel applicable to all humanity. Although a lover of tolerance, he defended the rights of all people irrespective of their religious opinions. His knowledge of agriculture was rare and varied. He predicted the ruin of the potato crop in Ireland in 1846, and, afterwards Lord Ellington sent to Italy a series of questions touching agricultural matters, which were answered by Bale. Many valuable suggestions, which he thought might be introduced into Ireland, Canterbury was, by the Scientific Institute of Milan, requested to answer, which he did in five letters, showing the farmers system of irrigation, drainage, and cultivation. He particularly insisted strongly that the more important for Ireland, India, and British the production in general, than special manufactures, and the introduction of such agricultural principles as could inspire the confidence with facts and security, and induce them to employ their energies and wealth in promoting labor under whatsoever form. Her action on internal and moderate India, written in 1865, by the manufacturing or consuming for Good Britain, is a day of cause. In all the events in Scotland, and the subsequent freedom of India proclaimed, Cobden's action on capital punishment was a cause in advance of anything heretofore sought in Europe. The modern Italian to whose name made up those Saxons, Scotland, Germany. In some respects, however, the last name on the list should be placed first. While fairly was languishing over the existence of Satanas in the beginning of February, Cobden died suddenly, and without suffering. In losing Cobden, Italy has lost one of her truest counsellors and teachers.

PROTECTION AND REVENUE, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

Review of the Report of Hon. D. A. Wells.

Conclusion.

DEAR SIR:—You have advised your constituents that—

"As respects the relation of legislation by the National government to the results under consideration, it was exempt the adoption of a liberal policy in the disposition of the public lands, it is difficult, at least for the period which elapsed between 1840 and 1860, to affirm much that is positive, unless, in contrariety with the maxims, that that government is best which governs least, absence of legislation is to be regarded in the light of a positive good. If important results followed the acquisition of California, such results were certainly neither foreseen nor anticipated, while as regards commercial legislation, a review of all the facts cannot fail to suggest a doubt whether the evils which have resulted from instability have not far more than counterbalanced any advantage that may have proceeded from the experience of a fluctuating policy."

That fluctuations of policy are to be avoided as far as may be, but what, I beg to ask, are those of which you refer to, and how far do they go? Are they to be found in the changes forced upon us in 1824, '28, '42 and '61, by the almost universal ruin, public and private, of the years succeeding those British free trade periods when we commenced in 1816 to "make it rain"? Are they not rather to be found in those several abortive *measures of American policy* which led to the ruin of 1836-'37, of 1847-'8, of 1854-'5, and of those various systems of policy, the one American, the other British, you have not just, but to which of them you are thus supposed you do not clearly state. Which is it? Are you in future to stand before the world as advocate of the great British capitalists who would compel our farmers to make all their exchange in Liverpool, or of the farmer himself who seeks to have the market brought as near to home as to enable him to free his land and his labor from the enormous "tax" of transportation by means of which he, in the past, has been so nearly ruined? We have here a very important question, and that you may be enabled to answer it with satisfaction to yourself, I propose now to furnish "a review of all the facts" that have thus far been developed, to wit:—

British free trade almost crushed out the great iron manufacture in the period from 1816 to 1824, and reduced the price to "£6 and £7 per ton, and did the same in that from 1841 to '50.

American freedom of commerce, resulting from protection against the "warfare" of British "free trade," reduced the price of iron from 90 dollars per ton in 1860 to 24 dollars in 1862, and advanced thereafter in that ratio which ended in '66, during which period the production of iron doubled in each of the last four years, and promises soon to be quadrupled, so as to make a home demand for half the crop.

British free trade prevented the growth of cotton in India on a scale to rival that of the South, and thus prevented that diversification of industry and wealth which is essential to the independence of nations, and which, by promoting home consumption, is the surest method of increasing the value of land.

British free trade bankrupted merchants and manufacturers, and ruined agriculture in 1839, 1840, and 1841.

American freedom of commerce gave prosperity to the period embraced by the years 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, and produced an employment to the laborer in the mechanic arts, and a consumption for his products, during the same time unknown in the history of the country.

British free trade prevented immigration in the period preceding the year 1846, and in the period following that year checked it to the extent of 50 per cent.

American freedom of commerce quadrupled immigration in the period embraced by the years 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, and added to the wealth of the country more than trebled under the tariff of '46.

British free trade almost annihilated the commerce of the world, and reduced the value of the precious metals to a point which, in connection with that, led to the suspension of specie payments in 1847, and almost annihilated the currency of the country.

American freedom of commerce quadrupled the amount of the precious metals imported in the period embraced by the years 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, and produced a currency more than trebled under the tariff of '46.

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American freedom of commerce quadrupled the amount of the precious metals imported in the period embraced by the years 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, and produced a currency more than trebled under the tariff of '46.

British free trade, throughout its whole existence, subjected our farmers to bankruptcy and ruin, and, as a consequence, to the loss of the home market, which, in 1860, was worth to them 800 millions of dollars, and changed hands under the auctioneer's hammer.

American freedom of commerce, in all its several periods, has given prosperity to the farmer, and has created for him, in the years from the "tax" of transportation that, and for the first time in the history of the country, everywhere from the burthen of mortgage and other debts.

British free trade gave us the financial revulsions of 1837, 1847, 1857, 1860, rendering the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 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2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 8, 1869.

Some slight indications tending to an easier feeling in our local money market. The banks appear willing to let out money more liberally to their customers, now that the fear of quarterly settlement day is somewhat dispelled by the fact that new bank operations last week. The effect of this law will be no doubt to preserve more steadiness in the money market, at once positive at first some inconvenience, and opposite to the fluctuations of borrowers, but ultimately a decided benefit to the public derived from it, if honestly observed. It has already produced a more comfortable feeling in the New York money market.

Gilbert Dodds is the new bank cashier at the Second National, appointed in the absence. The probable appointment of Mr. Boutwell in the place of A. T. Stewart strengthened the market somewhat, as it settled the question of his retirement from the head office. The Herald of Sunday summarizes as follows on Saturday's market:

Yesterday opened with great activity and excitement in the gold room, and from the time the bell rang, however, there was a steadily downward tone in prices, produced by heavy offerings of gold, which were made in order to meet a call of private gold from Europe for the steamer of to-day. The market was also depressed by the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury had not yet given any indication of his policy in regard to the sale of gold, and the general impression was that he would not sell any more. Under the influence of these adverse circumstances the price of gold declined from 134¼ to 133¾, the latter figure, however, not only to realized by an advance in gold, which, though at all times possible, does not seem at present reasonably probable, but also as general monetary circumstances now stand, is not likely to occur for some time to come. Besides, to continue, if gold were to advance, with the prices of goods in Europe remaining the same, our operations in currency would correspondingly advance in the purchase of our products, and our exports be diminished, or in any probable, therefore, to counteract that movement with such a rising gold market as we have had for the last few days. With reasonable freedom, then, continue to flow to the West and South, and with the usual supply of cotton from the South, the prospects are that the autumn trade will be active, and that the country will be prosperous, and that our merchants will be able to meet their engagements in currency with ease and promptness. Under these circumstances the bill will probably be one of the first to receive the favorable consideration of the members of the present Congress.

Messrs. Jos. S. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
6's of '81			
5-20's			
5-20's, 1865			
5-20's, 1865, new			
5-20's, 1867			
5-20's, 1868			
10-40's			
7-30's, 1st series			
7-30's, 2d series			
7-30's, 3d series			

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	March 6.	Mar. 8.	Adv.	Dec.
6's, 1881, coupon				
5-20's, 1862, coupon				
5-20's, 1864, coupon				
5-20's, 1865, coupon				
5-20's, 1865, new, coupon				
5-20's, 1867, coupon				
5-20's, 1868, coupon				
10-40's, coupon				
7-30's, 1st series				
7-30's, 2d series				
7-30's, 3d series				

Stocks drew rather more excitement and activity. Speculation was more lively for both and governments, in which there has been a good excitement for some days, and seeks for venture in stocks, which, at present prices, are considered favorable for a slight rise in prices. The removal of the fear of the panic in bank statement has had a salutary effect on the market.

The following table, made up from the quotations received at E. W. Kennedy's Stock Exchange, Sixth Building, No. 56 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of leading stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	Closing.
N. Y. Central					
Erie					
Reading					
Hudson River					
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern					
Illinois Central					
Cleveland & Pittsburgh					
Chicago & Rock Island					
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne					
Western Union Tel. Co.					
Quicksilver					
Mariposa Common					
Mariposa Preferred					
Gold					
U. S. 6's, 1881					
U. S. 5-20's, 1862					
U. S. 5-20's, 1864					
U. S. 5-20's, 1865					
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new					
U. S. 5-20's, 1867					
U. S. 5-20's, 1868					
U. S. 10-40's					
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series					
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A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Cat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central				
Erie				
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Michigan Central				
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U. S. 10-40's				
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series				
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series				
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series				

A correspondent of the Financial Chronicle discusses the question as to whether it is a profitable investment for parties at home to realize eight per cent. net interest on an investment in bonds. He maintains that it is very evident that the premium on gold, and the high rate of interest on government bonds, the investment will not pay seven, much less eight per cent. The latter figure, he argues, can only be realized by an advance in gold, which, though at all times possible, does not seem at present reasonably probable, and even at present prices of bonds and gold, the investment will not pay seven per cent. To continue, if gold were to advance, with the prices of goods in Europe remaining the same, our operations in currency would correspondingly advance in the purchase of our products, and our exports be diminished, or in any probable, therefore, to counteract that movement with such a rising gold market as we have had for the last few days. With reasonable freedom, then, continue to flow to the West and South, and with the usual supply of cotton from the South, the prospects are that the autumn trade will be active, and that the country will be prosperous, and that our merchants will be able to meet their engagements in currency with ease and promptness. Under these circumstances the bill will probably be one of the first to receive the favorable consideration of the members of the present Congress.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PETROLEUM CHRONICLE, }
MONDAY EVENING, March 8, 1869. }

The market yesterday was firm for crude with considerable inquiry at a slight advance in prices, and we have several sales reported at prices higher than current at the date of our last report.

Refining dispatches were the market opened firm at 40c, and we have several sales reported at 40½c, and the market closed firm at 40½@41c, with a steady demand.

Refined—Prime light sleeve to white are unchanged and quiet. We quote prime to fine straw at 50@52c, and prime to choice straw at 53@55c.

Naphtha—We quote crude in bulk at 32@33c, and refined at 50@52c.

Benzine—We quote crude in bulk at 32@33c, and refined at 50@52c.

Lubricating Oils—We quote common to choice at 30@50c.

Paraffine—We quote crude in bulk at 8@9c, and refined at 18@20c.

The following are the Pratt Well prices: Jones, unchanged, 8 bbls; Hamilton, unchanged, 8 bbls; Hamilton & Co., unchanged, 8 bbls; Hamilton & Co., unchanged, 8 bbls; Hamilton & Co.,

The Daily Commercial.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Letters from Athens throw much light upon the critical situation which preceded the acceptance of the Declaration of the Paris Conference by the Greek government. For a long time the young King seems to have been in real danger of losing his throne. He was entirely averse to the Peace, but he could find no Minister to sign it. At length, after almost endless negotiations, a Ministry was formed with Zaimis at its head, which undertook to accept the Declaration if the Powers would first declare that the conditions in the protocol were not imperative, and the injunction using peremptory words. Even this being agreed to, the young Queen was threatened with assassination.

M. Boudouresc, new Minister for Foreign Affairs, is a Greek of Constantinople, who, in opposition to ante-[illegible] Ministers, is known as a [illegible] London Times, that the Bulletin and their "threatening affairs" and "affairs" had ceased now with the "Secret of Success" [illegible] each, but it is significant [illegible] that the young Queen [illegible] of hostility against [illegible] Ministry, and the latter said [illegible] waiting for something to turn up.

A Marseilles of Malta has been the "lion" of [illegible] come to Rome. On each Wednesday he received audience from the hands of the Pope, and next day the Bulletin announced the successful issue of [illegible] formation in his ministry. The famous monk-preacher presented at the Vatican in his [illegible] costume of Commissary Cavalry, Hyacinthe, Marquis de Ragueneau, who baptized him on Nov. 4, was present at the [illegible] of the reception. The Holy Father embraced the [illegible] of Father Hyacinthe, [illegible] and made him a present, which was received with [illegible] gratification. The young nobleman [illegible] gentleman, and [illegible] Father's prince are not [illegible] at Rome. It is not yet decided [illegible] he will enter the priesthood, but rumor [illegible] in favor of the belief that he will [illegible] ing so, on or near the Pope's [illegible] treasure at the disposal of [illegible] Vatican being [illegible] at Paris.

"The Prussian officials here," says a Roman correspondent, "are talking of an approaching war with Austria, and the struggle may be said to have begun at the Vatican, where Baron d'Arnim uses every effort to defeat the negotiations of count de Trautmannsdorf. The decision he is testimony supported by M. de Wimpffen, Count de Bray, and even by the ambassador of Russia, who seem to think that the Holy See should have no other ally in the world. Count de Trautmannsdorf, however, is energetically aided by the Minister of Bavaria.

The English Court dress is to be materially changed. "The form of the new costume," says the *Spectator*, "is, except in some non-essential details, the form of every-day dress, and so is the color, but modifications have been made in the cut which amount to a material case of improvement. The alternative dress, for levees in particular, is a military modern full-dress, quaint in form, but of a thoroughly handsome effect, and not at all [illegible] or ungraceful, but improved by the substitution of cloth for broadcloth."

When the Princess Alexandra, consort of the Prince of Wales, arrived at Gravesend, having her recent trip to Denmark, the King and Queen, her parents, awaited her at the landing. The poor lady seemed to have grown twenty years older since she left England for the continent, and her mother stood tears as she saw her painfully and slowly stepping ashore. Not a word passed between her and her parents for several minutes after she had embraced them, the Queen trying to control her feelings, and the King holding out the handkerchief to his face with his own right hand, gazing intently at her. He then lifted her into the carriage, handed the Queen in, took his little grandson on his lap, and drove away with them.

CITY MATTERS.

Republican Meeting.

The Republicans of East Birmingham have suggested the following names for the various municipal offices, to be voted for on the 16th instant:

Burgess—David Cheesman.

Council—Three to nominate—Thomas J. McCullough, Jacob Lambing, A. James, H. Shorgum, William J. Miller, J. Jones, H. Gerwig.

School Directors—Three to nominate—John Jones, John Hughes, R. Wakefield, James Johnston, John Hughes, H. Sarsaby, Geo. Williams, Robert H. Gambling, John Morrison.

Assessor—One to nominate—J. N. Jarrett, Wm. Rowe.

Auditor—J. W. Jarrett, Geo. Trautman.

Constable—R. Jerfel, William Bryan, James Johnston.

Judge of Elections—D. Shearing.

Inspector—John Shepherd.

Return Inspector—David Shepherd, Adam Trautman, jr.

The following Executive Committee has been appointed for the ensuing year: J. Jones, A. Johnson, J. Hughes, J. N. Jarrett, J. Beck, Henry Cheese and C. J. Schultz.

Alleged Robbery of a Till.

On Saturday evening last, a row occurred in a saloon in East Birmingham, kept by a German named Frederick Augustus Anna Sigwalt, in which the crowd present participated. During the melee, some of the parties were behind the bar and rifled the till of its contents, the exact amount of which is not known. Justice Hostetter heard of the affair, and issued a writ for the arrest of Sigwalt, who was brought up on Monday morning. After hearing the testimony, Sigwalt was committed for larceny, the sum committed being fixed at the sum of one hundred dollars bail.

The Coroner.

The Coroner, in consequence of the funeral of Judge Shaler the Courts were not in session, with the exception of the Criminal Court, which was adjourned at one o'clock, in the Court-room of Miles Sellers, of Mifflin township, opposite McKeesport, for whom was taken up but had not been committed at adjournment. There is no record of the trial of the case in the Criminal Court nor the Court of Common Pleas.

Funeral Sermons.

Funeral Sermons.—The Rev. Wm. Reeves, D.D., Rev. Asa Clark and J. D. Hoge, of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, started yesterday afternoon to visit the Maryland Annual Conference, which meets at Baltimore, Friday morning, to commence its conferences. They will be absent ten days.

Accident to a Horse.

Accident to a Horse.—Levi Lewis, a young lad about fifteen years of age, residing on Penn street, Allegheny, fell from a horse a distance of about ten feet, on Saturday afternoon, and fractured his left arm at the wrist.

Lecture to East Liberty.

Lecture to East Liberty.—Tomorrow P. the Rev. Wm. Nevin will deliver an address in Pierce's Hall, East Liberty, on the subject of "Slavery at the South." The public are invited to attend.

Rare Occurrence.

Rare Occurrence.—On Saturday P. M., formerly a resident of this city, who was born in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States, celebrated his 100th birthday. He received a visit from [illegible] of Pittsburgh, and [illegible] were discussed on the occasion.

Accidents.

Accidents.—Yesterday [illegible] while employed at the mines of the Elk-[illegible] Company, had [illegible] by the falling of [illegible] upon him. He was [illegible] to his residence in Birmingham.

Saturday Last.—The Philadelphia express train, Pennsylvania National accident on account of [illegible] yesterday.

THE LATE JUDGE SHALER.

Meeting of the Bar—Eulogistic Resolutions and Addresses—The Funeral Obsequies.

The members of the Bar of Allegheny county assembled in the District Court rooms, on Monday morning at nine o'clock, as agreed upon at an informal meeting held on Saturday, to take suitable action in regard to the death of the late Judge Shaler. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Lemuel Todd, who stated that the object of the meeting was to take action in regard to the death of the late Judge Shaler. The meeting was largely attended by members of the Bar, and many of the leading citizens were present.

On motion of Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, Hon. Lemuel Todd was appointed Chairman, and Hon. Charles Shaler, Secretary.

Judge McCandless, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

Gentlemen: We have assembled upon a very solemn and interesting occasion, to pay a proper tribute of respect to the memory of a dear beloved, learned and eminent brother. I will not anticipate what will perhaps be better said by others, except to say that for a period of more than fifty years he was intimately associated with us here, and, at the bar, and upon the bench. We have witnessed the growth and the integrity, the unrivalled and distinguished ability and the professional skill of the profession. He is almost the last link which connects us with that class of great lawyers who, at the beginning of this century, adorned the bar of Pittsburgh on an occasion accompanied and surrounded by the pomp and display of the law. He was a great and a good man. Now that he has gone to his reward, and the members of the profession from abroad from his extensive practice are dispersed from us forever, it is fitting that we should pay a tribute of respect to the virtues illustrated in his life.

The meeting is now organized, and the chair is ready to receive any resolutions that may be submitted by the members of the bar.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. MacConnell, Esq., chairman of the committee appointed at the informal meeting of the bar on Saturday, presented the following resolutions, which, at the request of the committee, were read by Hon. John M. Kingsbury:

Whereas, We the members of the Pittsburgh Bench and Bar have had communicated to us the sad intelligence of the sudden death of the venerable Charles Shaler, the oldest member of the Bench and Bar in the eighth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and for many years the leader of the Bar, all of which position he occupied some three years last past, has been devoted to the duties of his office, and has performed some other years but past, has been devoted to the duties of his office, and has performed some other years but past, has been devoted to the duties of his office, and has performed some other years but